

BY TELEGRAPH.

HOME NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The three brokers firms that suspended Monday have resumed business and resumed market. The insurance companies of this city pay full losses.

James Hadley, Professor of Greek at Yale College, is dead.

Specie shipments to-day amounted \$1,410,000.

It is stated that *notte prosequi* will be entered into on Monday in Mayor Hall's case.

The *Express* says an old tea firm has suspended.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—The *Chronicle* says the steamer *St. Mary's*, which left Memphis for Cincinnati to-night with 236 bales of cotton and 10 passengers, struck a stump near Morris' Landing at half past 9 o'clock at night, tearing a hole between her wheel and stern, causing her to sink in less than ten minutes, in eighteen feet of water. When she struck she was headed off for the bar opposite and ran upon it, off her bow swung around and she floated off down the river nearly a mile to Brandywine Bar, upon which she now lies. As far as is known, no lives were lost, her passengers having been carried safely to the bar and thence ashore in a life boat. One fireman is missing. The steamer City of Chester passed soon after she settled and carried her passengers to Cairo.

The *St. Mary's* was valued at \$36,000, and was insured in a Cincinnati company for \$10,000. She can probably be raised.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The general term to-day rendered a decision in the Tweed suits, dissenting from the opinion of the general term in Albany, and sustaining the decision of Judge Barrett, that the county has a right to sue for money misapplied from the county treasury.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—There was a sharp shock of earthquake felt at Austin, Nevada, on Tuesday night, also a slight shock felt in Stockton the same night.

There is no news of the steamer Oregon, which is ten days over due from Panama at San Diego.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The work of pulling down walls and clearing away debris from the burnt district progresses vigorously. There is but little additional as to insurance.

The *Amazon* and *Triumph* companies, of Cincinnati, have stopped writing policies in New England.

The Old South Church has been leased for two years for the postoffice.

At a meeting of the citizens' relief committee, this morning, resolutions of thanks for sympathy and aid extended from all parts of the Union were passed.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Theirs, in his speech, thanks God for the recuperation and general prosperity of the country. In referring to the success of the last loan he says, the whole available capital of the world was offered to France.

Germany has been paid 800,000,000 francs of the war indemnity and will receive 200,000,000 more in December. The budget shows a deficit of 132,000,000 francs for the fiscal year, but estimates show the equilibrium of the expenditure and revenue will be restored in 1873. A surplus may be looked for in 1874. Allusion is made to the disasters of the late war, the cruel dismemberment of the country and the frightful burden it had to bear in the establishment of the Republic. All these things suddenly bursting upon a surprised and disheartened country might have resulted in irreparable disaster if order had not been maintained.

An appeal is made to Republicans not to spare even excessive sacrifices for order in their own interests. Events have given them the Republic. The Republic exists as the legal government. An attempt at any different form of government would lead to the most terrible revolution.

The President deprecates a formal proclamation of a Republic by the Assembly. The better policy would be to impress on the institutions of the country the features of conservative republicanism. The Republic must be conservative; otherwise it can not exist. The absolute need of the Republic is repose. The mass might live through a few days of agitation. After frightening others, it fears itself and falls into the arms of an adventurer traveling the sad and humiliating journey from anarchy to despotism and from despotism to anarchy.

The greatest fault is sufficient to wreck the Republic of France. An orderly and strong government inspires confidence in foreign powers who desire above all a just equilibrium in France. If she chooses not to isolate herself she may become surrounded by trusting and useful friends. To the Assembly is left the construction of constitutional measures. The decisive movement has arrived for the work. The President promises decision, co-operation and concludes by invoking God to bless the work of the Assembly and render a complete and durable consummation, which has not been attained since the commencement. The message was well received by the Left. Kerdel, to whom it gives great satisfaction, moved the appointment of a commission to draw up a reply. The motion was agreed to by a small majority. It is thought the President's message will lead to an early dissolution of the Assembly.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—At a meeting yesterday in Boston, Lincolnshire, it was resolved to aid the sufferers by the great fire in its American namesake, and subscriptions for that object are now being secured. Measures for the relief of sufferers are also being taken in London.

The gale of last night was exceedingly severe on the Prussian coast. At Stralsund its effects were most disastrous. Twelve vessels were sunk in the harbor. The town was inundated, and in the height of the storm fire broke out among the warehouses, which spread rapidly, and is still burning. Several lives are reported lost, and many persons injured.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Prince Bismarck is ill, and physicians have gone to Varsina to attend him.

A dispatch from Poughkeepsie, New York, says that all the freight depots on the line of the Hudson river railroad are filled with freight, which can not be drawn away in consequence of the scarcity of horses. The disease in that city and the adjoining counties is widespread, and many horses are dying.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Meeting of the Stockholders—A Lively Session.

The Security Company and Gen. Mahone Fully Discussed.

SECOND DAY.

The Stockholders of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, Jos. R. Anderson, Esq., in the chair.

Col. Baxter moved that the report of the President be taken from the table.

Judge Barton moved that the stockholders proceed to the election of Directors.

Mr. Ingersoll hoped that the report would be discussed before going into the election, or at least that some questions be answered.

Col. Baxter stated that under the provisions of the charter the election must take place before 4 o'clock.

Judge Barton suggested the expediency of opening the polls at once, which would allow the discussion to proceed, and if any gentleman desired to change his vote he would be permitted to do so.

Judge Barton renewed the motion to take the report of the President from the table, and Col. Baxter moved its adoption, adding that the present board invited full discussion as to the report and he hoped the gentlemen would talk freely.

Major Webb opened the discussion. He appeared as a stockholder and not as the fiscal counsel of Gen. Mahone, whom he didn't even know. As regarded the purchase of the railroads mentioned in the President's report, the act was illegal and a good title could not be made to the road in North Carolina, which tapped the continuation of Tom Scott's line at Salisbury. Even if this was not the case, the stockholders were asked to ratify a suicidal act in the purchase of that line, which was in competition to their own and cut off travel and freight from Morrisdown to Bristol, rendering 88 miles valueless, by diverting traffic from its natural channel.

The railroads had been purchased by bonds issued to retire the State debt. The \$2,700,000 issued to liquidate the State debt was all right, but the remainder of the \$3,000,000 issued had been used to buy roads which they had no right to buy, and even if the stockholders ratified the purchase, it would not be binding.

M. & C. Railroad stock was valued at 40 cents, as soon as the Southern Security Company leased it, the stock went down to 20c. Capt. Jaques, it was asserted, ran that and our line, and if this was true, in a little while our stock would fall in a like manner. It was a matter of dollars and cents with him.

Col. Baxter explained that the reverse was true of the M. & C. Road. The stock was worth 29 cents on the dollar, but on a guarantee from the Security Company of dividends it had appreciated greatly. A like appreciation had occurred with our own stock, which was now worth 60 cents.

Mr. Webb said he thought he understood the matter and his views were different from those of the counsel for the Directors. He dwelt at length on the power conveyed to another line leasing this road, and showed how it discriminated against it in through freights.

Col. Thornburgh was of the opinion that many of the wrongs complained of were imaginary. If there had been any transfer of stock he was not aware of it. He differed from Major Webb as to the legal points advanced regarding a valid title to other lines. He did not understand from the President's report that the stockholders were asked to ratify the purchase of a single line of road. He made inquiry of the management of Mr. Wilson, and charged that Gen. Mahone was arbitrary and wished to manage his road to the disadvantage of his connections, which made it necessary for this road to have competing lines to Norfolk, and thus compel Mahone to come to terms. At this point Mr. Wilson suggested that by the proposed connection, Knoxville freights could reach the sea board at Norfolk by easier grades and in about the same number of miles. The report did not claim purchase of the North Carolina roads. It was simply a loan to secure connections so as to be beyond the control of General Mahone. The loan was amply secured and the proposed transaction was an open, fair and advantageous one.

Mr. Ingersoll said that there was a discrepancy between the views of the Directors' counsel and the report of the President, extracts from which he read, and asked what the report did mean if it was not to be literally construed?

A POWERFUL SPEECH FROM PRESIDENT WILSON.

President Wilson imparted the desired information, and showed that the North Carolina road had cost forty times the amount paid for it, which was bound in a prior lien for only \$270,000. He said that he was willing to impart fully any information in his power to stockholders. He challenged any man to show that, as President of the company, he had to the extent of a single farthing prejudiced the interests of a single stockholder. He invited investigation into his official acts. He thought if men would come into this meeting divested of the prejudices and interests of their position as paid lawyers of Mahone, and as intelligent stockholders investigate this report, he could satisfy them that the contracts made to secure the co-operation of the North Carolina roads with this road were the most judicious ever made for the company, save the late retiring of the State debt which saved the stockholders a million and a-half of dollars, and which, in his judgment, was a capital business transaction. He was satisfied that the increased business brought by the North Carolina roads would amount to \$300,000 annually. In conclusion he repeated his challenge to his critics, to show that he had jeopardized anybody's interests by his administration, or had failed to faithfully protect the interests of his stockholders.

His speech was delivered dispassionately, earnestly, forcibly, respectfully to his critics but with crushing effect. He proved himself as graceful and fluent a speaker as he is able and discreet as a business man.

Mr. Ingersoll then asked by what authority the North Carolina Road had been aided by the payment of the \$100,000 in question? Mr. Wilson replied that if Ingersoll and others would divest themselves of the character of Mahone's attorneys and come to him as stockholders he would impart any information cheerfully, but he would not expose the business of the road

to insidious attacks from Mahone or his agents, and in defence of his administration showed the advance in value of stock on this road, while on the other hand Gen. M.'s line had depreciated.

Mr. Ingersoll understood the cause of the inflation of our stock. It was the demand for it by the directors who wished to make good their contract with the Security Company for a controlling interest in this road, securing which Tom Scott's point was gained and smaller stockholders would not be benefited.

Mr. Heiskell wished the questions answered that he had propounded yesterday for the gratification of the smaller stockholders, whose interests had been overlooked and disregarded. As for himself he knew what the answers would be if truthful, and was not forced to resort to such means to obtain information on which to base a suit in the courts; and as far as Gen. Mahone was concerned, he knew as much about the matter as Mr. Wilson, as did also Major Wicks.

Col. Yorke said that instead of answering questions the officers of this road had been holding Gen. Mahone up as a bugaboo. His road from Bristol to Norfolk was as good as any in the South, and better than ours. He didn't appear as an advocate of Mahone, but his prices for freight had been raised and the people benefitted along the line of his road. Whether he was the counsel of Mahone or not, was not the point. Mahone was running his line in the interest of the Southern people, and not of New York companies. In July, 1870, Wilson thought differently of the financial ability of Gen. M., and offered to sell him 1,000 shares of stock and actually drew up a contract for \$500,000 worth of stock. Mahone could not raise the money at the time, and he sold to Tom Scott \$5.70 at \$100 per share. He asserted this and asked if it was not true.

Col. Baxter was amazed at the persistence of Mahone's counsel in charging reticence on the part of the management. He had stated several times already, but would repeat for their edification that a contract had been made with Tom Scott by several of the stockholders to sell a portion of the stock of the road, to be transferred when paid for, which had not yet been done, and the stock was yet on the books and not transferred.

Col. Yorke said that if Wilson and Tom Scott could get control of Mahone's road, as they had of the E. T. V. & G. Railroad, there would be no talk of a competing line to Norfolk, but Mahone couldn't be bought. Mr. Mahone did not legally own the stock he now assumed to own, because he failed, as the trustee of the company to impart information to all the stockholders, whereby they would have been enabled to benefit themselves as largely as he (Wilson) had been, by selling their stock at par if they had chosen to do so. He showed a map of the E. T. V. & G. Railroad, which was represented as part of a grand trunk line from Chattanooga to Lynchburg, on the strength of which English capitalists were asked to subscribe for the second mortgage bonds. Then it didn't look like Mahone considered the company they now endeavored to make him out.

Mr. Wilson denied the genuineness of the map in question. He had never used it to secure the sale of bonds, and emphatically denied that he had ever neglected the interest of the stockholders in any way.

After some sparring between the rival counsel—in which Col. Thornburgh offered 5,000 shares for sale at par, which was declined unless the amount was increased to 10,000 shares—the vote on the reception of the President's report was ordered to be taken by stock as the first business of the afternoon session.

The meeting then adjourned until half past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention met at the hour designated and proceeded to take the vote on the reception of the President's report.

Mr. Ingersoll offered a resolution that hereafter the report of the President be published and distributed before the annual meeting of stockholders, which was carried.

The President's report was adopted by the following vote: Ayes, 15,949. Noes, 5999.

The remainder of the session was occupied in taking the vote for Directors for the ensuing year, which resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen, each receiving the number of votes opposite their names.

R. T. Wilson	15,811
Jos. Jaques	15,811
C. M. McGhee	15,811
W. D. Blevins	15,811
T. G. Barrett	15,811
S. D. Reynolds	15,811
John Talbot	15,823
Joseph Earnest	15,823
Robert Sneed	15,823
S. B. Boyd	15,823
R. H. Richards	15,811
J. R. Anderson	15,823
Wm. C. Kyle	15,811
J. D. Cowan	15,811
R. C. Jackson	15,811

The following gentlemen received the votes opposite their names:

A. E. Jackson	12
W. D. Blevins	12
S. D. Mitchell	12
Daniel Heiskell	12
Sam N. Fain	12
James H. Dosser	12
Dicks Alexander	12

The following gentlemen acted as Judges:

Robt. M. Barton, Sam J. Newman and J. W. Lillard, with the following clerks: W. Galbraith, T. Cornick, John N. Blair.

The convention adjourned until the next annual meeting.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Last night a meeting of the new Board of Directors was held at the office of the company for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected:

R. T. Wilson, President.
Joseph Jaques, Vice President and Superintendent.
C. M. McGhee, 2d Vice President.
James G. Mitchell, Secretary and Treasurer.

The officers were sworn in by Julius Ochs, J. P., and at once re-entered upon the discharge of their duties. It will be seen that the old Board of officers have been re-elected, with the exception of the Second Vice President, Col. C. M. McGhee, which is an office newly created.

The yield of the fifty furnaces now erecting will add 500,000 tons of pig iron to the present annual production of the United States.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—There is little improvement in the horse malady.

Gov. Cooke has called a meeting of this Territory in behalf of Boston.

There are three thousand sick horses at Louisville. The malady is spreading rapidly.

Nearly every horse in Milwaukee is affected. Wheeling and adjacent counties are seriously affected.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The racers Goldsmith Maid and Lucy arrived this morning from California, in a special car. Bud Dible and Hickok accompanied them, and they will be entered at the banquet this evening, at the Lapeire House. The horses will winter at Bristol, Pennsylvania.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 14.—Business suspended on account of the fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

How I Make Soft Soap.

I keep my ashes dry, and when put in the hopper preparatory to making soap, I have from a-half to 1 peck of unslacked lime put in with the ashes. Before putting the grease in, I swing the kettle off the fire and let it hang a few moments. If there is any potash in it, I take a shovel and take it out. For if there is much potash in it, it will not make good soap.

I pack the ashes well, adding water enough to dampen them. Then I put three or four buckets of water on each day for two or three days, until I think it sufficiently soaked. And lastly I pour on boiling water to run the grease off. As soon as I have enough run off to commence boiling I put my kettle over the fire, and boil the lye as fast as it will boil, still adding more lye as it boils down. In this way I continue for a whole day. By evening it will probably be sufficiently strong to eat a feather in passing it three times across the liquid. I now put my grease in (all I think it will eat), still boiling as fast as I can without its running over. If it eats the grease all up I add more. I now leave my kettle standing over the fire all night. In the morning if there are any scraps of grease that are not eaten up, I boil again for an hour or two, and if they do not dissolve I take them out. Then I take out a few spoonfuls of the soap and set it away a little while to cool. When cold, if there is no lye under it and it appears free from grease, I set my kettle off, and hang another one to boil more lye. Managing in this way, I generally can make from sixteen to eighteen gallons of nice white soap in two days, and often in one day and a night.

I think that by pursuing this plan or a similar one, any one can make a strong, nice soap.—*A Farmer's Wife, in Cincinnati Gazette.*

CRING HAMS.—Charles Jessop furnished the Maryland Agricultural Society the following recipe:—24 lbs. salt-peter, dried and finely powdered, 2 bushel best Liverpool salt, 3 lbs. brown sugar and 4 gallon molasses. Mix all in a vessel, rub the hams well with same and pack with salt in down.

The above is the exact amount required for 1,000 lbs. of pork. After being in salt three to four weeks, take out, wash clean the pieces, dry and hang it up for smoking. Three weeks is sufficient to smoke them thoroughly by fire made of hickory wood. When smoked, take down and bag, or pack away in dry chaff or cut straw. Examine them occasionally, and if found to be all damp, renew the packing with dry material.

Goods Lost in the Boston Fire.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

The effect of the Boston fire on the merchandise market has been to enhance values from 7 to 20 per cent. The fire there has wiped out the stocks of all the leading houses in dry goods, clothing, wool, hats and caps, boots and shoes, leather, coach and carriage furnishings, hardware, iron and steel, paints and drugs, and wholesale liquors, and a careful estimate makes the value of goods destroyed about \$50,000,000. The dry goods, leather, wool, coach furnishing, and crockery dealers burnt out were among the heaviest in the country, while the clothing trade of Boston has always been ranked as larger than the combined aggregate of any other two cities.

Several private telegrams to-night express the belief that when the financial situation is fully understood the entire loss will be embraced within fifty millions.

Official Vote of Sullivan County.

Grant, 608; Greeley, 1,522; Brown, 1,540; Freeman, 698; Cheatham, 1,094; Johnson, 493; Maynard, 654; Carter, 1,583; Butler, 679; White, 1,534; Welsh, 606; Cross, 759; Denny, 1,106.

PUNAM-OFFICIAL.

Grant, 258; Greeley, 572; Freeman, 267; Brown, 609; Maynard, 249; Johnson, 201; Thornburgh, 258; Garrett, 108; Caldwell, 485; Cheatham, 414.

Over 300 voters failed to vote. Our full strength is 1,148 and over one-half Republicans. Respectfully,

BRAXTON HUNTER.

VIRGINIA CONGRESSMEN ELECT.—The first congressional district in Virginia, in which Elliott M. Braxton, present member, Conservative, and J. B. Sener, Republican, were candidates, has been in doubt, but the official returns give Sener 37 majority; second district, James H. Platt, Republican; third district, J. A. Candler Smith, Republican; fourth district, Wm. H. Stowell, Republican; fifth district, A. M. Davis, Conservative; sixth district, Thos. Whitehead, Conservative; seventh district, John T. Harris, Conservative; eighth district, Eppa Hunton, Conservative; ninth district, Rees T. Bowen, Conservative.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the Circuit Court at Dandridge, Tenn.

Nancy E. Lowrey vs. David Lowrey. In this case it appears from the complainant's bill that David Lowrey, the defendant, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee. It is therefore ordered by the Clerk that said David Lowrey be required to appear before the Circuit Court at Dandridge on the first Monday of December, 1872, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the case set down for hearing ex parte as to him. It is further ordered that this notice be published for four consecutive weeks in the Knoxville *Chronicle*. This 21st day of October, 1872.

A true copy. Attest:
S. S. McCUISTION, Clerk.
By J. O. B. MEEK, D.

Medical.



This unrivaled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS. Thousands of the most distinguished Physicians, and the most successful and powerful in purifying the blood, stimulating the torpid LIVER and BOWELS, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is acknowledged to have no equal.

LIVER MEDICINE.

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy proportion in any other preparation. It is a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alternative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

in LIVER COMPLAINT and the painful offspring thereof, to-wit: DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SORE STOMACH, Heart Burn, &c., &c.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simmons' Liver Regulator

Is manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

Price, \$1.00 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, \$1.25; prepared, ready for use, in bottles, \$1.50.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Beware of all Counterfeits and Imitations.

For sale by T. C. HUNTER and E. J. Sanford & CO., Knoxville, Tennessee.

"THE RECORD."

Prospectus.

The want of a religious paper, which should possess certain well defined characteristics, has long been felt in East Tennessee. Such a paper, it was seen, should be so cheap that every family might take it; yet so high toned, fresh and vigorous as to be highly esteemed; so local in character as to interfere with none of our able religious weeklies, published abroad; and so exclusively religious as to compete with none of our progressive secular papers.

It is proposed to meet this want by the publication at Knoxville, Tennessee, of a paper called *The Record*, which while especially under Presbyterian auspices, shall sincerely aim to develop the religious interests of East Tennessee. The news of all the churches and religious bodies in our section will be thankfully accepted, and will be given as fully and impartially as possible.

The great aim will be to acquaint our churches with one another and place our people in practical sympathy with the great religious movements and the earnest Christian thought of the age. Politics will be entirely excluded. Nothing uncharitable or partisan or controversial will be admitted, but only that which is hoped may promote the glory of our Lord Jesus Christ, in whose name this enterprise is begun.

We desire to place the paper in every family in East Tennessee, and to this end earnestly ask the co-operation of every Christian worker. That cheapness and excellence may be combined, it will be issued monthly, but on good paper, and in the best style, and will consist of eight pages, large quarto.

The first number will be issued early in January, 1873. Now is the time to subscribe.

Subscription, FIFTY CENTS A YEAR, invariably in advance.

Address all articles for insertion to Rev. P. D. Cowan, Editor.

Send advertisements and subscriptions to O. B. SMITH & CO., Publishers, no. 1302 2d St. Knoxville, Tenn.

Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tenn.

Petition to incorporate "The Franklin Fire Insurance Company."

No. 2169.

R. R. Bearden, Jno. M. Brooks, R. J. McKinney, Jas. H. Gaines, Ambrose Gaines, F. H. McClun, Jas. H. Cooke, Hugh L. McClun, R. C. Jackson, Joseph J. Jackson, Nathan Bailey, ex parte.

THE ABOVE NAMED PARTIES HAVING filed their petition in the Chancery Court at Knoxville, asking to be incorporated under the name and style of "The Franklin Fire Insurance Company," the object being to carry on a fire insurance company for the purpose of general fire and marine insurance, with its principal office in Knoxville, Tennessee, and with all such powers and privileges as are now enjoyed by insurance companies doing business in Tennessee:

It is ordered, that on or before the thirty days of January next, to appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville on or before the second Monday of January next and resist the application or the same will be proceeded with ex parte.

This 15th day of November, 1872.

A copy of the order. Attest:

M. L. PATTERSON, C. & M.

Per W. A. GALBRAITH, D. C. & M.

GEORGE BROWN,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

NO. 6 GAY STREET,

Knoxville, Tenn.